

CASTLE GARDEN—M. J. KELLY'S CONCERTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BROADWAY—MY YOUNG WIFE AND MY OLD MARRIAGE.

ROBERTS THEATRE—ROBERTS—FACETS—RICHARD III.

NATIONAL THEATRE—CHAMBERLAIN—THE REAL FAIRY LIGHT GUARD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BROADWAY—A MORNING CALL LAST YEAR.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AFRICOON—AWAY WITH MICHIGAN—ALARMING SACRIFICE—WEDDING—RAFAELLE.

JOHNSTON'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN MIMICRY OF CHERRY'S MIMICRY.

WORLD'S MINSTREL HALL, 44 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN MIMICRY—BROOKLYN CO. OF 19 CAROLINE STREET.

BROOKLYN'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 BROADWAY—BROOKLYN CO. OF 19 CAROLINE STREET.

WHOLE WORLD, 377 AND 379 BROADWAY—AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

New York, Tuesday, June 6, 1854.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Herald mail steamship America, Captain Long, will leave Boston on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at a quarter to three o'clock this afternoon.

The Herald (printed in French and English) will be published at half past one o'clock this morning. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe—

LONDON: John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

LESTER: Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

PARIS: Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

THE NEWS.

NICHOLAS BAIN, charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Wickham, at Cuthage, Suffolk county, L. I., was captured yesterday morning by the people, who were in search of him. The murderer, finding his case desperate, and no chance for escape, attempted suicide by cutting his throat, and afterwards threw himself among some bushes for concealment, where he was found. The wound, it is said, will not prove fatal. A full account of the arrest and the incidents attending it will be found elsewhere in this day's paper.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Both houses of Congress met yesterday, but no business was transacted. The Senate meets on Thursday, the House to-day; but it is doubtful if a quorum will be present.

The municipal election in Washington yesterday resulted in the choice of Towers for Mayor and a whig council. Towers was supported by the Know-Nothing.

Attention is directed to our telegraphic despatches from the national capital, and to the editorial article in another column, relative to the position of our affairs with Spain and Cuba.

THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the directors, stockholders and associates of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, was celebrated yesterday at the City Hotel, Newark. A very crowded meeting was assembled, and the members present adopted unanimously the annual report of the directors, with the assurance of a reduced charge for public conveyance on the line between New York and Philadelphia, and a declaration of a dividend of ten per cent on the stock. Our report of the proceedings is unavoidably crowded out.

ON THE ISSUE PAGES.

May be found American Postal Statistics; Foreign Miscellany; Horrible Death in Cincinnati; Shipwrecks in England; Theatrical Notices, including the farewell address of Mrs. Mowatt; letters from West Point, Quebec and Cazenovia; news from Utah; commercial and financial news, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The persons arrested in Brooklyn on Sunday, charged with disturbing the peace, were yesterday brought before the magistrates, who, in consequence of the immense crowd assembled, postponed the examination. The complaints were read and the prisoners committed, subject to release on bail in the sum of five hundred dollars. Several were discharged, no complaints being preferred against them. It is ascertained that no one was killed in the fracas, and a very few were seriously hurt.

The provision stores of Masters & Son and Mr. Hane, at Alexandria, Va., were completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss estimated at fifty thousand dollars. Ten kegs of gunpowder exploded, doing great damage, but fortunately no person was injured.

The cotton bleaching establishment of William P. Sayles, at Smithfield, R. I., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Later advices from Texas and New Mexico report the frequent occurrence of Indian outrages. Some severe fighting has taken place between the troops and the savages, in which the latter generally got the worst of it.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

The Board of Supervisors held their first meeting for the June session last evening, and passed a resolution to pay each member of the Board of Health \$2 for every attendance. This may be "reformation," but it will entail upon the city a great expense. The Board of Health, which is composed of the Councilmen (sixty members) and the Aldermen (twenty-two members), at \$2 each for one meeting in the week, will make \$164—and if they meet twice it will be, according to Cocker, \$328 per week.

The Board of Aldermen transacted a considerable amount of routine business last evening. The most important document brought up was a communication from the Comptroller on the subject of the official contract, an abstract of which, together with an epitome of the evidence adduced before the Recorder on the investigation last summer, will be found under our report of the proceedings of the Board. A resolution remonstrating against the bill now before the Senate for changing the plan of the Assay office of New York was unanimously adopted. The Board passed a resolution to meet five nights a week until the session is closed.

In the Board of Councilmen the session was consumed in receiving petitions and disposing of resolutions, but the transactions present no features of general interest. A resolution directing the Committee on Ferries to make inquiries as to the insufficient accommodation provided by the lessee of the Hoboken ferry was adopted.

The fund for the purchase of testimonials for Captain Fitch and others, rescuers of the passengers and crew of the ship Winchester, now amounts to nearly three thousand dollars.

Three steamships left this port yesterday, taking probably between five hundred and two thousand passengers, bound for California. We understand that the price of through steerage tickets by these vessels was but thirty-five dollars, which accounts for the immense influx of emigrants.

Some important cases, before Judge Phillips, in the Marine Court, as an action for malicious prosecution, and on the law here, will be found in the legal intelligence. In an action in the Superior Court, for causing the death of a child who fell into a fire-trap, Judge B. S. Woodworth ordered a nonsuit, on the ground that the defendant was not liable for the consequences of the accident, which occurred through the negligence and want of proper care on the part of the parents of the child.

The market for breadstuffs continued firm yesterday, but not so active as it was on Saturday. The four flour which came back from California in the Bald Eagle was sold at \$7 50 per barrel, and is said

to have netted its owners from \$2 50 to \$3 per barrel. High prices of flour promise to some extent to check domestic consumption. While prime extra Genesee flour sells at \$11 75 a \$12 per barrel, or about six cents per pound, corn meal sells at only \$3 87 a \$4 12 per barrel for the best, or about two cents per pound—a great difference in favor of those understanding how to use the latter article as food.

The New Anti-Slavery Campaign Program—Cassius M. Clay's Letter.

We call the attention of our readers, and especially of all men attached to the Union and the principles of the constitution, to the violent, fanatical and revolutionary letter from Cassius M. Clay to Horace Greeley, which we publish this morning. It will be seen that Cassius out-herods Herod, and that in the extremity of his wrath, he not only concurs in the generally proclaimed abolition programme of "bringing upon the wheel of public opinion" every Northern man who voted for the Nebraska bill, but that his plan comprehends a still more fearful penalty. He proposes also "to banish them from the social circle, and disfranchise them practically forever." He admits that this is hard, but says in his worthy confidence that "the race of traitors must die before we can live."

Yet this Mr. Clay, with all his fiery zeal as an anti-slavery fanatic, goes in the merits of the question before him with the deliberation and method of a man of business. He proposes action, and lays down his programme with the directness of an old campaigner. The first thing to be done is "to punish the traitors" who voted in Congress for the obnoxious bill—the next thing is to make "the elections, even for the most inferior offices, turn upon its repeal," and the third operation is a fusion of all the anti-slavery elements of the North, including abolitionists proper, the free democracy, whigs and democrats, upon the most liberal platform of union in fraternity, in reference to the next Presidential election. Fourthly, they are to count the cost—that is, the cost of the Union, and the advantages which the abolitionists would gain by driving the South to secession from the Union. Mr. Clay is of the opinion that the South could be "whipped in again," if necessary; but if most expedient to the de facto government, they could be permitted to go at large.

It has been said that a renegade priest makes the most ferocious heretic—that an anti-slavery Yankee becomes frequently the most inveterate slave driver, and that a converted slaveholder is sure to eclipse in his zeal for negro emancipation the most fiery native born abolitionist. This last case will here apply. It was so with Birney—it is so with Cassius M. Clay. Late a Kentucky slaveholder, he now throws Garrison, Parker, Phillips, and Greeley into the shade with his schedule of radical, practical, and revolutionary abolition projects. His scheme is methodical and consistent, and compasses the dissolution of the Union upon the simplest possible plan of operations. If his recommendations were merely the views of an isolated individual, and unsupported by any conjuncture of circumstance favorable to his designs, we might rationally laugh at this manifesto, as but a tissue of the vagaries of a moon-struck enthusiast. But Cassius M. Clay has a legion of supporters at his back and the crisis is eminently favorable for such an organization upon the platform he has laid down, as may well alarm the most steadfast believer in the stability of the Union.

What we see and what we know, we cannot conveniently dismiss from our reflections. We see that the old political whig and democratic parties are broken up—that the former is hopelessly disorganized in the North—that no steps have as yet been taken calculated to effect the reunion of the latter; and that in the meantime the anti-slavery factions all around us are moving towards a powerful and overshadowing disunion party, upon purely sectional principles, and for the avowed purpose of arresting the further extension of Southern slavery, by the perils and the consequences which they may. We see this, from day to day, in the outpourings of the Seward and democratic free soil journals. We know, too, that Seward is ambitious; that he has a very active force of adroit politicians in his service, and that they look to the present demoralized and disorganized condition of the late whig and democratic parties as affording the most hopeful opportunity for their champion in 1856. They have announced the fact, and we see that there is a conjuncture of events and circumstances, entanglements and political confusion, at home and abroad, which may well rekindle the hopes of our domestic traitors and our foreign enemies.

We have every reason to apprehend that the programme of political action, as marked out by C. M. Clay, will be substantially adopted in reference to the ensuing Congressional elections of the North, and also in respect to the coming Presidential campaign. Every Northern man who voted for the Nebraska bill is to be immolated as a sacrifice to the outraged anti-slavery factions. Our popular elections henceforth, down to the most insignificant offices, are to be put to the shibboleth of abolitionism; and there is to be a holy alliance upon the single issue of hostility to Southern slavery, of all the free soil and abolition elements, upon Benton, Seward, Hale, or any other Presidential candidate, of whatever political party heretofore, no matter, so that he can pledge himself to stay the march of Southern slavery, though it may bring upon us all the horrors of disunion, revolution and civil war.

Such is the anti-slavery plan of operations henceforth, as already developed through the leading organs of W. H. Seward, the Van Buren free soilers, and the "free democracy." Such is the plan of Cassius M. Clay. Of course the abolitionists properly will rally to such a cause, as Macheth's witches gathered about their midnight cauldrons with sordid congratulations and joy. And what have we in the field to confront this grand alliance of the enemies of the Union? Nothing. The national whig party is defeated, and there is no democratic national party in the North capable of doing anything single-handed against the united free soil, whig and anti-slavery forces. Not a solitary whig of the North voted for the Nebraska bill—a significant and ominous item in the general estimate. The administration is powerless to reunite the democratic party upon national union principles. The free soil and secession coalition of the Cabinet, and the free soil spoils system which has controlled the distribution of the public plunder, put the administration out of the question.

Still it appears to us that there is sufficient leaven in the remains of the democratic party to "leaven the whole lump." The national union democrats of the North and the South, without reference to the administration, have the power of so reconstructing the democratic party as to give it the requisite strength for overwhelming in 1856 all the enemies of the Union, under whatever dis-

case, in either section. All that is necessary is to make the constitutional principles of the Nebraska bill, and the progressive and practical national doctrines of the age, the platform of the new organization. Let this be done, and let whigs and democrats, North and South, rally together, and make this next conflict, with the fell spirit of discord and disunion, decisive and final.

There is no immediate necessity for looking up a national union party Presidential candidate. Gen. Pierce will not be in the way, and Douglas will probably prefer to hold over. But there will be little difficulty in selecting a proper candidate, if the party suggested will only overlook the spoils in the tremendous issues of principle and public policy at stake. No party can survive the approaching struggle which shall depend upon the nucleus of the present administration; but the democratic party, apart from the administration, has still within its ranks, in both sections, the materials for the nucleus of a great victorious national union party in 1856. What say the national democrats in the South and in the North, and the national democratic leaders in Congress? What say the national whigs? The time is at hand for action.

Street Preachers and Riots.

Three or four months ago, it was said that a certain set of individuals had resolved to suppress the right of free speech in this city, and to prevent street preachers from addressing audiences in any public thoroughfare. The rumor created considerable ferment, and quite a stir arose among the more excitable classes of our population. It was freely asserted that the tyrannical movement sprang from our Irish fellow citizens, whose sensibilities, it was urged, could not tolerate the aspersions usually cast on their faith by the most popular of these field preachers. This story gained considerable credit. People were not wanting on the one hand to inveigh against the assault made on one of our most valued liberties, in the person of the street preacher; or, on the other, to give the outburst of Hibernian warmth and to deprecate the language used by the orators. To the debates which followed, between these two classes of individuals, much of the importance now belonging to the societies styled "Know Nothings," &c., must be ascribed. The point of the argument was lost for a time, when the most notorious of the street preachers succeeded in addressing a large crowd of people in an open place, without the slightest molestation. Whether from policy or from principle, it was clear that the enemies of free speech were vanquished for the nonce; and content with the triumph, for some weeks the stump orators allowed us to live in peace. It seems, however, that this happy period has now ended; the rage for street preaching has been once more aroused, and simultaneously with its resurrection, all the worst passions of its enemies have burst forth afresh. On Sunday last, in the quiet city of Brooklyn, when good people were pondering over the morning's sermon and strengthening themselves for the next week's work, a disgraceful fight was going on between the hearers of a street preacher and a band of men who are said to have been Irishmen. This scene, though the most violent that has yet occurred, is by no means the first of the kind that has disturbed our Sunday rest: on several Sabbaths, of late, similar scenes have taken place, and we are now daily notified that they will be regularly repeated hereafter in all probability on a larger and more extensive scale. In one word, rioting, between professors of rival creeds, who choose the Sunday for their performances, threatens to become chronic in New York and the vicinity.

The fact is very surprising. Our mobs are usually so very sensible and practical—differ so widely from mobs in other countries, and so seldom display any of the wild traits of character which are understood to be peculiar to large bodies of city bred men, that a repetition of the so-called riots was, under ordinary circumstances, the last thing in the world one might have expected here. A large number of trivial causes have combined to produce the phenomenon. The violent preachings of Gavazzi, on the one side, and the brutality displayed by his opponents in Canada and elsewhere on the other, were not without effect in arousing a spirit of hostility between Catholics and Protestants. Equally potent was the course pursued by the Roman Catholic press; by forgetting the minority occupied by its coreligionists in this country, and how small advice they are entitled to in directing our national concerns, assumed a dogmatical tone of authority, and actually attempted to revive pretensions which the enlightened members of the Papal Church have long since abandoned. The Pope's legate Bandini rather aggravated this folly, and gave a handle to a parcel of infidel Germans and others who sought nothing but an opportunity of abusing Christianity. Riots in Canada, at Cincinnati, at New Orleans, at Baltimore, fanned the flame. Men were ready for an explosion when the Irish attempted to silence the street preacher Parsons; there are not wanting symptoms of a similar readiness at the hour we write. Private designs of ambition in the leaders, fiery intolerance and bigotry in the rank and file, together with the natural heat of youth, and the proverbial pugnacity of at least one party among the combatants, have wrought matters to such a pitch that at any moment a dreadful conflict may take place, and the scenes of 1844 at Philadelphia may be renewed.

Before blood is actually shed it is well that we see what we are going to fight about, and that we understand what is the law and what the right of the matter in question. The right of any one, duly provided with a license, to preach and harangue an audience in a public place, is clear and undoubted; provided only that he shall not, by so preaching, impede free circulation through such public place, if it be a thoroughfare in law. This is the law, as we find it in the books. We go further and say that the municipal ordinance declaring that a license is requisite in order to authorize a street preacher to address a crowd, is unconstitutional and void, being in direct contravention of the constitution of the United States and of this State; but this is of no consequence at present. It is enough for us to know that no one has a right to molest or silence a licensed street preacher, no matter what thing he may say; provided, of course, that he shall not outrage public decency or morals. If, therefore, A or B deem it his duty to address a crowd in any such place and to expatiate on the folly of Methodism, Protestantism, Catholicism or any other creed, he has a right to do so; and whoever molests him commits an offence requiring punishment. It may be very galling to the feelings of the professors of the creed assailed to know that it is so attacked; but tolerant en-

durance of such annoyances is part of the price we pay for social freedom and collective safety. The street preacher must not be molested. The whole fabric of our liberties requires this of us, as an essential duty. We trust therefore that, should it require the active employment of every policeman and every soldier in the State, the authorities will maintain the right of freedom of speech inviolate.

On the other hand, every question of social or political economy has a practical as well as a theoretical aspect, and these often differ widely. Men possess many rights which it would be manifestly inconvenient to exercise at all times; and in civilized communities we all of us tacitly waive a number of rights of our own in order to add to the comfort of the whole social body. Persons who refuse to follow this rule, are churls and nuisances, rightly eschewed and disliked by the world. We are inclined to think that of all the nuisances which go at large in the present day, the Protestant street preacher is the greatest. He is emphatically a useless being. He never converts anybody, never does good to any one, never spreads the knowledge of a single Christian truth, or increases the practice of a single Christian virtue. It is his mission to create quarrels and dissensions wherever he goes. His harangues are senseless diatribes, without argument, force or oratorical merit. He calls the Church of Rome very hard names, and roots out of stupid old books absurd stories about bad monks and worse nuns in former times; just as if his ancestors who lived at the same period were any better. He has no education, having generally taken to street preaching after failing as a bricklayer or a tailor; and so little natural reason, that his sanity is always a debatable point. He bears the same relation to the body politic, that the little insects called ticks bear to the body physical: burrowing his head into every tender spot, and producing an incessant irritation which even his death does not always allay. An ecclesiastical vagabond, a sort of Christian gipsy, for good, he has been absolutely useless since the days of John Bunyan; for evil he has been and will be eminently powerful, we fear, to the end of time.

Now if it affords our Protestant friends any satisfaction to indulge gentlemen of this stamp with an audience, they are clearly entitled to do so. It is the constitutional privilege of a citizen to play ridiculous as well as sensible parts. One word only we will say by way of warning. Any blood that may hereafter be shed in defence of freedom of speech, brought into question by these street preachers, will lie first at the door of those who sought to violate the law; but at least an equal share of blame will belong to those who provoked the disaster by encouraging so fruitless, senseless, idle a spectacle.

LAW MAKERS AND LAW BREAKERS.—Whatever differences of opinion may prevail amongst us on the great political questions that agitate the public mind, there can be none as to the duty of those who occupy places of authority in our general system of government, to afford the weight of their example and support to the strict maintenance of the laws of the land. However much men may disapprove of particular features in legislation, it is a recognized principle in every country, that those in authority are bound to carry out to the letter the obligations that they impose, and only to seek for their repeal through the recognized and legitimate channels of petition and remonstrance. If officials were to constitute themselves judges of the morality or expediency of legislative measures, it is evident that there would be an end to all law, and we need not add to all order in society.

It is therefore with feelings of surprise and indignation that we perceive by the subjoined card, that five of the Boston Aldermen have thought it necessary to disavow all participation in the acts of the Mayor in connection with the late riots in that city. Having sworn to uphold the constitution and the laws of their country, they traitorously admit that so far from having aided that officer to fulfill his duty, they violated the obligations of their oath of office, by seeking to dissuade him from performing it. Their plea that the acts which they repudiate and condemn came exclusively within the province of the United States authorities, will avail them nothing in the eyes of conscientious and law-abiding men. They take a miserably narrow and contracted view of the obligations of their oath of office if they suppose that they absolve them from lending their aid to the enforcement of the authority of the general government, in a matter involving not only constitutional principles, but the peace and safety of their own city. The following is the document to which we refer:—

A CARD FROM FIVE ALDERMEN.—Justice to ourselves demands that we should be absolved from the imputation conveyed in the paragraph mentioned. We not only did not advise the Mayor to call out the military to enforce the law against the slave vessel, but earnestly entreated him to do nothing to impede the city of Boston in the discharge of its proceedings. We were desirous that the United States authorities should bear the whole responsibility of refusing to allow a freedom of Massachusetts. The Mayor is the only one of the "city authorities," so far as we know, who ordered the military of Massachusetts and the police of Boston to assist in an act which is longed exclusively to the United States authorities. GEORGE P. WILLIAMS, ALDERMAN. W. W. WASHINGTON, ALDERMAN. T. S. DRAKE, ALDERMAN. A. R. MURDOCK, ALDERMAN.

CENTRAL PARK.—Mr. Dillon, Counsel to the Corporation, has issued a circular, addressed to the owners, lessees, or occupants of lands situated between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth streets, and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in relation to the matter of laying out the public park in that locality. The parties, it seems, are summoned to appear before the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment on or before the 15th of July next, in order that they may produce the evidences of their title or interest in the land in question. In default of their non-attendance, the various lots unrepresented will be reported to the Supreme Court as belonging to unknown owners. The circular further requests that all parties will comply with the notice as soon as possible, as the consummation of this great improvement, consistent with a proper examination and due regard to the rights and interests affected, is earnestly desired.

A central park will undoubtedly be a vast improvement, and we do not believe it necessary to impress this truth on the minds of our readers. But, besides being an improvement, the advantages to be derived from it are such, that all interested in the progress and prosperity of the city should lend their aid and influence to obtain the successful completion of the work. The climate of New York during the summer months requires, even on the ground of public health, that there should be some place of resort, free from the sickly heat, the noise and the confusion of crowded thoroughfares. The artisan, the mer-

chant, the laborer and the tradesmen alike expect it, and it is right that they should have such a privilege. In a city like ours, destined in all human probability to become the largest and the wealthiest in the world, it is a miserable, short-sighted policy to grumble about a few acres of land, the cost of which will be repaid a thousand-fold in after years, if the proposed scheme be carried out. Is New York to retain forever a purely business aspect? Is there to be no refinement?—is neither art or taste to be displayed in it from one extent to the other? The time may come when it will be found impossible to obtain the land required for a spacious park, and it therefore behooves all who feel interested in the matter to act energetically now that the subject is mooted. We believe that the day is not far distant when this same park will be looked upon as one of the chief ornaments of the city. The majority favor the undertaking, and we hope that the proceedings before the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment will be concluded with as little delay as possible.

The Administration and the Cuba Question in a Pecuniary Aspect.

Our Washington correspondence this morning discloses the proceedings at the White House last week, when the democratic members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met the President to consult as to his plans for the future, in the adjustment of the difficulties with Spain. The statement corroborates our view, that the administration, notwithstanding the alarming reports in the cabinet newspapers, were exceedingly peaceably inclined, and had no more intention of recommending extreme measures towards Spain, than they have of turning out the free soilers and abolitionists from office, and thus showing that upon one point, at least, their practice is in keeping with their professions.

The commission then is to go to Spain. And it would appear that they are to emulate the conduct of that doughty sovereign, who—

With twice ten thousand men— Marched up the hill, and then—marched down again. They are to return home, and then—and then Oh, then, we are to have war! The President is to have several millions of dollars at his disposal; either Jeff. Davis or John Forney is to command the forces, and Cuba, like a ripe pear, is to fall into our lap.

We must say we admire that idea of placing several millions in the hands of the President, to be used at his discretion, without the annoying inconvenience of having to apply to Congress for every insignificant million he may want. Much can be said in its favor. In the first place, it at once furnishes an easy mode by which the surplus gold in the treasury can be disposed of. The Gadsden treaty only abstracts ten millions of that surplus, leaving at least twice as much behind. It is true, Mr. Guthrie has made suggestions to reduce the duties on certain articles of import, so as to bring the revenue down; but there is no prospect of the recommendation being acted upon this year, and, therefore, some other way of getting rid of the superfluous cash is absolutely necessary. The plan of giving it to the President is positively sublime. It does away with all further trouble as to the surplus on hand; it saves the time of Congress quarrelling over mere trifles as to details; and it will enable the President to reward his true friends and obsequious servants.

We have no patience with those so-called economists who desire to be advised, in advance, what disposition is to be made of the public money. They will probably find out in time. Neither have we any respect for the opinions of persons who may think that the government of a country—young, vigorous, abounding in resources, and powerful in all the elements of greatness—should boldly avow what it demands of other nations, and having avowed it, call upon the representatives of the people to sustain, to assist and advise with them. It is quite evident that such people are Utopian in their ideas, and know not the merits of indirection, indecision, and humbug generally. We cannot be accused of partiality towards the present administration, but we would scorn to hesitate in doing them the justice to believe that, upon the points just mentioned, they are adepts, both by experience and from natural taste.

We confess we are at a loss to find suitable language to discuss seriously this most important proposition to place the public money, upon a bald pretence, in the hands of the President, uncontrolled by any of those checks which the constitution contemplated in the disposition of the revenue of the country. We are aware that a precedent may be sought to be found in the case of the Northeastern boundary question, but there is in fact no resemblance in the cases. In the Northeastern boundary difficulty, our territory was invaded and our citizen soldiers had muskets in their hands. It was a matter of pressing moment, requiring immediate attention. But how stands the case with regard to Spain? For years she has perpetrated outrages and indignities upon our citizens almost with impunity. At length matters were supposed to have reached a crisis, and our Minister near the Court of Madrid was instructed to demand instant redress for all the outrages, and in order to prevent their recurrence, to clothe the Captain General of Cuba, for the future, with power to negotiate directly with our government. Our Minister, Mr. Soule, made these demands for instant redress—and they were instantly refused. Instead of resenting this refusal, for it admits of no argument that we should make no preteremptory demands unless we are prepared to insist upon them, another commission is to be sent out to repeat the demand and to re-echo the threats. This is mere child's play, utterly humiliating to the country and disgraceful to the administration, if it is possible for it to reach a lower depth than it has already attained.

And yet, with such facts staring us in the face, the President, it appears, intends to ask Congress to place at his disposal an immense sum of money, for fear war may occur in the brief interval which will take place between the long and the short sessions. It cannot be possible Congress will listen to such a proposition, and we doubt exceedingly if the administration, however lost to shame, will have the hardihood to propose it. That it is their present intention to do so, we are aware, but as it will require at least some name to make the proposition, we have room to believe that before the time arrives, the ideas, like Bob Acres' courage, will ooze out.

REMARKS ON THE FURN.—Miss Tenney's remark will give the second of her highly interesting readings from "the past this evening. Among her selections are Heron's celebrated "Song of the Shirt," some of the best scenes from Shakespeare, and pieces from Campbell and Moore.

Naval Intelligence.

The surveying schooner Legare, Lt. M'Ditt, arrived at Charleston last, from Tybee. She was leaking, and would have to go into dock for repairs.

Julien's Concert.

The concert last evening, at Castle Garden, given in honor of Mr. Arthur Chappel, under whose direction the arrangement of Julien's tour in America, has been carried out, was attended by a large and fashionable audience. The programme was unusually brilliant—the Great Exhibition and American quadrilles were played once more to perfection, and the different artists of the band, as they respectively executed the pieces allotted to them, were received with rapturous applause. The bills announced that this was the last concert which M. Julien would give in America; but we believe that the people of New York will have the pleasure of hearing him again for several nights, ere he leaves for Europe.

Between the first and second parts of the evening's entertainment, Arthur Chappel, Esq. and Dr. John Joy—the gentlemen to whom the public of this country are indebted for the musical treat of hearing Julien and his troupe—were privately presented, by a few friends, with a silver pitcher, as a small token of regard. Some twenty gentlemen were present on the occasion. Appropriate speeches were made, and the health of the two enterprising gentlemen, who leave on Saturday for Europe, was drunk in bumper of champagne.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—To-day the first election for city officers under the act of consolidation will be held in Philadelphia. The officers to be chosen are to govern the entire city, or what has heretofore been known as the city proper and districts, which have been divided into twenty-four wards, each one of which is entitled to one Select Councilman, and three Common Councilmen, who are to enact the laws for the government of the city. There are four tickets in the field, the following being those for city officers:—

Table with 2 columns: Name, Party. Includes Robert T. Conrad (FOR MAYOR), Isaac Harkness (FOR SOLICITOR), John N. Henderson (FOR COMPTROLLER), Franklin Comly (FOR COMMISSIONER), American or Know Nothing (FOR MAYOR), Robert F. Conrad (FOR SOLICITOR), William D. Bakers (FOR COMPTROLLER), John N. Henderson (FOR COMMISSIONER), Adam Much (FOR COMMISSIONER).

ANOTHER COMPLAINT TO SENATOR DODGSON.

The democracy of New York are determined that the distinguished Senator now in our midst shall receive ample assurances of their esteem for himself, and of their high appreciation of his services to his country, before he leaves the city. On Saturday last the Young Men's Democratic Society gave him a grand and splendid reception at the Nebraska Committee will give him another, which is expected that he will deliver an address on the Nebraska bill. All the friends of the Union and the constitution are invited to assemble in the Park at eleven o'clock to-night, when a procession will be formed, and march up to the St. Nicholas, in front of which the serenade will be given.

INSTALLATION OF THE GRAND SACHEM OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.—Last night Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., was installed in the office of Grand Sachem of the Columbian Order with all the usual forms. Among the leading members present were John Van Buren, Colonel DeLoring, Isaac V. Fowler, George S. Messerve, Father of the Council, Sachem Dunlap, and others. After the ceremonies of installation were concluded, the company adjourned to the supper room to partake of the waters of the Great Spring with the newly inaugurated Grand. Eloquent speeches were made on the occasion by Messrs. Purdy, Van Buren, Fowler, DeLoring, O'Keefe, &c. The main topic touched upon was, of course, the passage of the Nebraska bill.

Marine Affairs.

DISCOVERY OF THE WRECK OF THE PILOTBOAT YANKEE.—The pilotboat Yankee, which struck a sunken wreck and went down immediately after in the month of December, 1852, resulting in the loss of four of her crew, was fallen in with yesterday for the first time since the disaster, by the steaming Tine, Capt. Cumiskey. Capt. C. reports that between nine and ten o'clock yesterday, whereas the Yankee was seen from the Tine, he saw the boat of a man projecting about twelve feet above water. He fastened lines to it, and after some time succeeded in detaching it from the wreck, and upon examination it proved to be the forecast of the lost pilotboat Yankee. Great strain was applied, but the hull could not be moved, the mast breaking off with all the rigging, blocks, foremast, &c., attached. Capt. C. towed it along for some time, but meeting with a ship had to let it go. The wreck lies in 21 fathoms water. The removal of the mast may be the means of preventing accident, as it might have seriously damaged any vessel running upon it. The mainmast was found, we believe, floating near there some time back.

DEPARTURE OF CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.

The steamship Illinois and North Star, for Aspinwall, and the Prometheus, for San Juan, left yesterday afternoon, with a large number of people for California.

Coroner's Inquest.

DEATH PRODUCED BY THE CORONER.—The coroner yesterday held an inquest at No. 320 Hudson street, on the body of John R. Vernon, 27 years of age, a native of Ireland, who died from the effects of a blow on the head, caused by intemperance. A verdict to that effect was rendered.

The Fitch's Testimonial.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes Contributions for the testimonial to Captain Fitch and others: Breen & Co. \$50, British Royal Mail Steamship Company 100, E. K. Collins 100, Livingston, Crocker & Co. 25, Aymer & Co. 50, N. L. & G. Griswold 50, Total \$2,940.

Count Calendar—This Day.

SCREVEN COURT—General Term—Nos. 40, 1, 2, 18, 21K, 20, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 10